

DAILY REPORT

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SUZUKI DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS, ECONOMY

OW090929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday his conservative government will strive to boost and develop friendly relations with neighboring Asian countries. At the same time, the prime minister said Japan is in a critical situation financially, stressing that the government must make an "all-out effort" to achieve financial rehabilitation. Prime Minister Suzuki made the remarks in a speech at a meeting of the Research Institute of Japan, a private gathering, at a Tokyo hotel.

He touched on a variety of subjects ranging from revision of textbooks which sparked a diplomatic row involving Japan, China and South Korea, to Japan's domestic political issues.

Suzuki appeared to be reluctant regarding the early holding of a special parliamentary session. His predecessors, former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, have been calling for a special session of the Diet at an early date to explain to the people the current state of national financial plight.

The prime minister said he wanted to take a little more time before working out new measures to give a shot-in-the-arm to the sagging domestic economy. He pointed out a fairly good economic growth rate -- reaching around 5.1 percent on an annual basis under the national income statistics -- for the April-June period.

This percentage, he said, could be achieved centering chiefly on domestic demand but added that he wanted to study various statistics before drawing up additional economic measures. He said the unusually cool summer weather in July and August also would have to be taken into consideration.

On diplomacy, Prime Minister Suzuki reemphasized his belief that the maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations with Asian nations is important for Japan.

JAPAN-PRC OIL PROJECT SAID TO TRIPLE IN COST

OW040549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 4, KYODO -- A Sino-Japanese project to develop crude oil in China's Bohai Bay is expected to cost almost three times the original estimation, Japan-China Oil Development Corp. officials said Saturday. The company, a joint venture of the governmental Japan National Oil Corp. and 47 private companies, has told the participating firms revised estimations of the promising project, the officials said.

Exploration funds, all of which are to be financed by the Japanese partners, were newly estimated to cost dollar 590 million -- a 2.8-fold increase from the original dollar 210 million, the officials said. Development costs including funds for production facilities are said to total dollar 4,670 million, a 2.3-fold increase, they said. Japan and China are also expected to extend the exploration period by two years to seven years from the original five years covering June 1980-June 1985.

Under a governmental-level agreement signed between the two countries in December 1979, the development funds are to be 49 percent financed by Japan-China Oil and the rest by China. If the development funds exceed dollar 1,020 million, Japan is responsible for the surplus amount. But since the development funds are estimated to expand, the problem will be how to finance the additional fund, industry sources said.

According to revised projections, the production of crude oil will begin in 1986, yielding 140 million kiloliters of crude oil, up 40 million kiloliters from the original projection, by the year 2008, the officials said.

CALL FOR EARLY DIET SESSION HINTS 'OPEN DEFIANCE'

OW100749 Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO -- Two key ministers of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet Friday called for an early convening of the next extraordinary session of the Diet (parliament) to discuss business-stimulating measures.

The call, regarded as open defiance of Suzuki, was made by Toshio Komoto, chief of the Economic Planning Agency, and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, at a Cabinet meeting. It echoed similar urgings by their political masters this week -- former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, the powerful bosses of anti-mainstream factions in the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

Political pundits said the call by Komoto and Abe is a prelude to a hot contest among LDP leaders before the scheduled November election of the LDP president currently held by Suzuki. Komoto, a businessman-turned politician, recently declared his candidacy for the LDP presidency in the November election.

After Friday's Cabinet session, Suzuki attended a meeting of prefectural governors and said the government should rigidly restrict additional public works spending in compiling a supplementary budget for this fiscal year ending in March. He said additional fiscal spending is to be restrained except in unavoidable cases such as natural hazard rehabilitation works, a remark obviously geared to Komoto, Abe and other rivals in the ruling party.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, regarded as a close Suzuki associate, threw his support behind the prime minister by showing a negative stance toward additional public works spending. He told reporters after the Cabinet meeting that the government could not decide on the size and other modalities of pump-priming measures within September.

But Abe made a different statement at a press conference after the Cabinet meeting. He said he believed the national economy is in a serious slump and added the Cabinet should first decide on the basic policy of additional reflationary measures within September. He warned private capital investment and exports are sluggish and consumer spending has slowed down since July.

Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general and also a close Suzuki associate, indicated difficulty in convening an extraordinary Diet session within September as demanded by antimainstream factions. He has proposed that the Diet session not be held before October 16 when the party presidential election will be officially announced.

WATANABE REPORTS ON FY 83 'ULTRA AUSTERITY' BUDGET

OW100439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO -- Japan will have an 'ultra austerity' budget in fiscal 1983 beginning next April, with particular emphasis laid on defense and foreign aid. This emerged Friday as a tally of budget appropriations requests submitted by various government agencies was reported at a regular Cabinet session by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

The total of budget requests was put at yen 50.1 trillion (dollar 192.8 billion), up 0.9 percent over the fiscal 1982 budget. The Finance Ministry said the growth rate was the lowest since 1961, when the ministry began compiling the budget on the basis of appropriations requests by government agencies. The total of requests for the fiscal investment and loan program, generally known as the second budget, came to yen 22.4 trillion (dollar 86.3 billion), up 10.6 percent over fiscal 1982.

With a fiscal 1983 revenue shortfall estimated at close to yen 5 trillion (dollar 19 billion), the Finance Ministry will try to axe the budget requests as much as possible.

But Finance Ministry officials conceded there might be a modest increase in the final budget scale, saying that the total figure reported by Watanabe did not include a repayment of the yen 2.25 trillion (dollar 8.7 billion) the ministry borrowed from the National Debt Consolidation Fund to make up for the fiscal 1981 revenue shortfall.

The general expenditure, which does not include debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments, totaled yen 33.1 trillion (dollar 127.3 billion), up 1.5 percent over the comparable figure in the fiscal 1982 budget, the lowest growth rate since 1955.

By government agency, the Defense Agency sought appropriations totaling yen 2.8 trillion (dollar 10.7 billion), up 7.3 percent, the sharpest increase of all. The Foreign Ministry, which oversees Japan's foreign aid, requested yen 359.5 billion (dollar 1.4 billion), up 7 percent. But seven agencies, including the Imperial Household Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, cut their appropriation requests below this fiscal year's levels. The Finance Ministry has decided to reduce the amount of deficit-covering bond issues next fiscal year by yen 1.96 trillion.

But mainly due to higher interest rates, the fiscal 1983 debt servicing expenses will increase from yen 7.8 trillion in fiscal 1982 to yen 9 trillion (dollar 34.8 billion) next fiscal year, it said. The 10.6 percent increase in the fiscal investment and loan program is the smallest since 1965. Finance Ministry officials said the total amount of the program will have to be cut to some yen 21 trillion, in view of the bleak prospect for revenue performance.

Bigger appropriations under the program were requested by the agency in charge of building three bridges between Honshu and Shikoku, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, which undertakes Japan's official development aid to poorer countries, and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The fund, for example, sought appropriations totaling yen 349 billion (dollar 1.3 billion), 58.5 percent more than in this fiscal year.

BRIEFS

LINEAR-MOTOR TRAIN TEST -- Hyuga, Miyazaki Pref., 2 Sep, KYODO -- Heading toward practical use of the linear-motor vehicle now under development, the Japanese National Railways (JNR) Thursday succeeded in a manned test run of the superspeed magnetically-driven "floating train." The success came 20 years after the JNR began a development study for the post-Shinkansen superspeed train. The 2-car test vehicle, "MLU-001," with 3 people on board shuttled twice on a 7-kilometer test line here Thursday afternoon. In the test, the vehicle floated after running 900 meters in 35 seconds and went on running for 3.3 kilometers over 50 seconds hitting a maximum speed of 262 kilometers an hour. The maximum speed was more than twice that of a Shinkansen bullet train and equivalent to that of a YS-11 plane. The JNR aims to attain a speed of 500 kilometers an hour in the second-stage manned vehicle experiments. The JNR said the linear-motor vehicle will be put to practical use between 1985 and 1995. It will enable people to travel to Osaka from Tokyo, a distance of about 550 kilometers, in about an hour. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 2 Sep 82 OW]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ASIAN RICE SEMINAR

Second Day's Session

SK030435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA) -- The study tour and the second-day session of the Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 2.

According to the agenda, experiences in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice in our country were made public at the consultation.

Yi Man-song, director of a department of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Chong-kil, Pak Yong-sik and Yi Tae-ho, laboratory chiefs of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, introduced the successes and experiences achieved in the irrigation, mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture and soil control in our country.

They, to begin with, made public experiences in irrigation. They said that the overall irrigation carried out successfully in our country in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the rural theses has brought bumper crops in recent years, not suffering natural damages, despite very unfavourable conditions in which whimsical weather continued. This proves that our country did well to define irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution and carry it out with success. Noting that when the irrigation of the paddy fields had been completed in the main, our country undertook extensive projects of dry-field irrigation and drainage systems, they introduced the successes and experiences gained in this field.

Then they presented experiences in readjusting land and establishing a system of land control in rice farming to increase the paddy rice yield in the past period. Presenting experiences in carrying out mechanisation including rice-transplanting technique, they noted: We correctly defined the order, scope and ways of mechanisation in conformity with the economic conditions of the country and started it from plains vastly occupied by paddy fields and expanded it to in-between and mountainous areas.

They spoke of the experiences of our country in mechanising rice farming by widely introducing rice seedling-plucking machines, rice-transplanting machines, rice harvesters, travelling rice thrashing combines and other modern farm machines. They said: In our country each 100 hectares of land under cultivation have seven tractors in plain areas and six in in-between and mountainous areas. With the successful promotion of mechanisation in paddy and non-paddy farming, solid material and technical foundations have been laid for our peasants, who toiled with small tools in the past days, to attain high yields, working with ease with the help of machines. They also presented experiences in the chemicalisation of agriculture in our country.

Our country has built solid chemical industrial bases to supply sufficient quantities of chemical fertilizers and herbicides to the countryside every year, they said, and declared: The task of chemicalisation has entered the stage of completion in our country today.

All these successes are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

In the afternoon, the delegations and delegates made a study tour. The guests inspected the National Economy Institute and the Mirim lock gate.

Third Day's Session

SK040413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 3. Experience gained in achieving the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea was introduced first at the session.

Kim Myong-chan, Choe Sok-tal and Yi Tong-chun, section chiefs of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Science, dwelt on successes and experiences gained in the cultivation of paddy rice, production of seeds, crop physiology and its utilization, rice harvesting and its after-treatment.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation, who is vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, introduced China's experience gained in high stable production of paddy rice; head of the Burmese delegation U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Burma, Burma's experience in the cultivation of high-yielding paddy rice; delegate of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nepal, the production of paddy rice in Nepal; delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, high stable yields of paddy rice in Bangladesh; head of the Pakistan delegation Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan, the agriculture of Pakistan, with main emphasis on rice cultivation; head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the rice cultivation in Thailand; and delegate of India V.B. Ghai, director of the Directorate of Rice Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, India's experience in the struggle for the high stable yields of paddy rice.

Also introduced at the session were successes and experiences of the DPRK in the management and operation of cooperative farms, the enhancement of scientific and technical level of agricultural personnel and working people, state policy for the betterment of the life of farmers and utilization of electrical power in the development of agriculture.

The consultation continues.

Fourth Day's Session

SK091124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The fourth-day meeting of the Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 8.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was adopted first at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

It was stressed at the meeting that Korea's experience in rice farming and achievement and experience in the agricultural domain which delegations and delegates of various countries studied while touring cooperative farms, reservoirs, pumping stations, factories and schools, etc. are highly beneficial for achieving stable high yields of paddy rice and increasing agricultural production.

Speaking first at the meeting, delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, noted: Korea's agriculture has made rapid development. In particular, Korea has achieved very high yields in rice production.

He stressed that the Korean people owed all their successes in agriculture to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

Head of the Burmese delegation U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, said that Korea, with a small area of land under cultivation, most of whose land covered with mountain, has overcome unfavorable conditions by introducing irrigation and drainage system and is increasing agriculture production thanks to her scientists who are effectively making researches in this domain. Back home, we will widely introduce in Burma such successes and experience gained in your country, he said.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, said: Korea's successes serve as a valuable example for and encouragement to us. We will strive to introduce the Korean people's achievements in agricultural science in our agricultural production.

Kim Kwang-un, member of the DPRK delegation, said: The current consultation and study tour not only marked an excellent occasion in finding proper ways for the agricultural development of each country, for the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in particular, but also was very fruitful in strengthening the friendship among countries.

Delegate of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the great leader President Kim Il-song has provided all good conditions for the consultation and study tour. I am happy to learn this time from Korea's experience in achieving high stable yields of paddy rice, he said.

Head of the Pakistan delegation Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan, stated that the Korean farmers are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and applying the chuche methods of farming to increase grain production. What struck us with admiration is that per hectare rice yield is 8 tons or more, he said.

Head of the Indian delegation V.S. Ghai, director of the Directorate of Rice Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that to boost agricultural production it is very important to prevent drought damages by properly conducting irrigation. Korea's great achievement gained in the agricultural production including rice cultivation by carefully tending paddy and non-paddy fields and introducing irrigation system gives us a vivid example, he remarked.

The consultation continues.

Pak Song-chol Meets PRC Delegate

SK040352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on September 3 met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China, participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present there were Yi Yong-kyon, president of the Academy of Agricultural Science, and personages concerned, as well as Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country.

Pak Song-chol Meets Other Delegates

SK091120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 8 met and had a friendly talk with delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were deputy head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, and members of the delegation; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Burma; the delegation of the Republic of India headed by V.B. Ghai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of India; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nepal; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol was on hand.

VENEZUELAN SOCIALISM MOVEMENT SECRETARY VISITS

Airport Arrival

SK070011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- Pompeyo Marques, general secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on September 6 by air. The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KWP Reception

SK070448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hosted a party on the evening of September 6 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of Pompeyo Marques, general secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism.

Attending the party were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Vice-Director Cho Yong-kuk spoke first. Noting that the two parties and the two peoples are striving to consolidate peace, democracy and national independence and achieve the independent development of the country, he declared that this commonness is an excellent basis for further development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples.

The Venezuelan Movement to Socialism has grown to be a great political force enjoying the support of the broad masses of the people in Venezuela today by vigorously struggling to protect the natural resources of the country from the imperialists, consolidate the national independence and achieve the independent development of the country.

He continued: We highly estimate your party's righteous struggle and sincerely hope that it will bear better fruits in the future.

Speaking next, General Secretary Pompeyo Marques said: Highly important is the role of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement and pursuing a peaceful foreign policy under the very strained and complicated international situation in which the danger of war is growing in many parts of the world.

The Venezuelan Movement to Socialism highly estimates the example set by the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in maintaining the principle of chajusong and the principle of nonalignment, he declared, and continued: We highly estimate the course covered by the Korean people over the past 50 years or more under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea and its leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We maintain relations with progressive, revolutionary, democratic and socialist forces on the basis of mutual respect and equality. We have established friendly relations on this basis with the Workers Party of Korea, too.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of respected Comrade Pompeyo Marques.

KWP, Venezuelans Hold Talks

SK080512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 7 between the Workers Party of Korea and the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism. Present at the talks on our side were Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned and attending there on the opposite side was General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, Pompeyo Marques.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

SK080051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS LETTER TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK081759 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1633 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a personal letter on September 2 to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, in connection with the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters courageously fought against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists in collusion with each other and defended with honour the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people. The letter reads:

Respected Comrade Chairman, I extend fervent militant salute to you, my close friend, expressing firm solidarity with the entire Palestinian resistance fighters who are waging an undaunted struggle courageously overcoming the grim trial that befell the Palestinian revolution.

In the last days the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters waged a valiant struggle against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists in conspiracy with each other and safeguarded with flying colours the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Israeli aggressors encircled western Beirut and perpetrated all manner of dastardly and vicious moves for a long period with the mobilization of all kinds of modern military equipment and destructive weapons in an attempt to stifle the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine Liberation Organisation for good. But they could not subdue the Palestinian resistance fighters but failed to achieve their heinous purpose in the end.

We highly appraise the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people and resistance fighters against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors under the correct leadership of you, respected comrade chairman.

Though you sustained much losses in the recent war and had to leave the position in Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and its revolutionary armed forces have been further tempered and steeled through the struggle and the international prestige and position of the PLO have risen still higher with the unanimous support and sympathy of the world people.

Contrary to this, the Israeli Zionists and the U.S. imperialists who zealously instigated them have landed themselves in thorough isolation, strongly condemned by the world people, as they disclosed to the whole world their true colour as a most shameless aggressor and brigandish criminal.

This tells that you have won victory politically and morally.

Today the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian people are undergoing temporary difficulties. But if they rally close their fighting ranks and keep up the staunch struggle, more firmly seizing their destiny in their hands in the future, they will certainly achieve the final victory.

As long as the Palestinian people are alive, the flames of the Palestinian revolution will never be quenched.

We strongly hold that in the Middle East region the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists should be stopped at once, the Israeli aggressors be completely withdrawn from the occupied Arab land and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the rights to return to their native place and found an independent state be restored at an early date.

During the recent war in Lebanon, we made all efforts we can to assist the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their just cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand foursquare behind the fighting Palestinian and other Arab peoples and render active support and encouragement with might and main to you in the struggle to take back the territory and achieve national liberation and independence and sovereignty.

In closing, I sincerely wish you and the Palestinian people a shining fruition in the sacred struggle for the victory of the cause of the Palestinian revolution as well as your health.

With highest considerations.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS DELEGATION VISITS

Airport Arrival

SK070043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of various parties of Denmark consisting of parliamentarians from various political parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on September 6 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KWP Reception

SK070453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hosted a reception on the evening of September 6 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties.

Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party. It was attended by Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun and personages concerned.

Vice-Director Kim Yong-sun spoke first, to be followed by head of the delegation Lasse Budtz.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship between the Workers Party of Korea and various political parties of Denmark, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of Her Majesty Queen of Denmark Margrethe the Second.

KWP, Danish Parties Meet

SK091117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 7 and 8 between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties.

Attending the talks on our side were Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK100606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on September 9 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS EDUCATIONAL FUNDS TO JAPAN

SK091105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 440 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the Korean residents in Japan.

The 85th remittance brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader to 33,174,227,033 yen (in Japanese currency). The educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will help toward the development of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

KIM IL-SONG TOURS PYONGYANG MACHINE PLANT

SK091135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on September 8 went to the east Pyongyang machine plant and saw various kinds of new mining machines and machine tools manufactured at different machine plants of our country. He was accompanied by Comrades So Yun-sok, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung, Hong Song-nam and Hong Si-hak.

The mining machines and machine tools on display are new kinds of modern and efficient machines manufactured at various machine plants through a vigorous technical innovation drive.

Acquainting himself in detail with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the new machines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and workers of machine plants have manufactured efficient machines by giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and highly appreciated their successes.

After seeing round the machines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward detailed tasks to produce more modern mining machines and machine tools and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing our coal industry into a new higher stage.

CENTRAL MEETING PRAISES KIM IL-SONG PUBLICATION

SK051326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA) -- A central meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (September 5, 1977), was held Saturday with a large attendance at the People's Palace of Culture. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Pak Song-chol, So Yun-sok, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Il-tae, Kim Man-kum, Choe Tae-pok, Chi Chang-ik, Hwang Sun-myong, Pak Yong-chol and other personages concerned together with central and local educational functionaries and teachers of schools at all levels.

A report was delivered by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The reporter said: "Theses on Socialist Education" propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-based, great educational programme fully complying with the demands of revolutionary practice in our era and giving comprehensive answers to all problems arising in socialist and communist education by successfully embodying the immortal chuche idea. The great theses on education is based on and is run through with the immortal chuche idea.

The originality and greatness of the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" and the source of its inexhaustible vitality lie in that it is based on the *chuche* idea ideologically, theoretically and methodologically.

The great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" is the first to give a perfect answer to the question of bringing up communistic man, paving the way for a successful solution of the fundamental problem of communist construction. Clearly expounded in the theses is the basic principle of socialist pedagogy, the starting point in solving all problems arising in socialist education. The great leader, basing himself on a perfect philosophical exposition of the essential character of man, propounded that the purpose of socialist education is to rear people as communistic revolutionaries with *chajusong* (independence) and creativity. He taught that the basic principle of socialist pedagogy is to revolutionize, working-classize and communize people.

The fundamental direction of socialist and communist education has been definitely indicated and a basic cornerstone for the development of theory on socialist education on a solid scientific basis provided by the basic principle of socialist pedagogy. Not only the purpose and fundamentals of socialist education but also principles and ways for their realisation are expounded in an allround way in the theses.

The revolutionary principles expounded in the theses, the principles of embodying the party spirit and working-class spirit, thoroughly establishing *chuche*, combining education with revolutionary practice and organizing educational work on the responsibility of the socialist state serve as a fundamental guideline in putting an end to the outdated mixed education, definitely drawing the working-class line in socialist, communist education, decisively rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism and conducting educational work independently and creatively in conformity with the demand of the revolution and with the specific reality of one's own country.

The theses also clearly explains the questions as to the revolutionary and scientific content and method of education, the most advanced socialist educational system under which the state educates the entire people on its full responsibility, the tasks and role of educational institutions and guidance and assistance to education. Indeed, the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" is an educational encyclopedia giving overall scientific answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in remoulding people into true communistic men of *chuche* type and a grand monumental work on education without an equal in the profound and scientific nature, originality and rich content.

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who published "Theses on Socialist Education" by brilliantly applying the immortal *chuche* idea has wisely organized and led the struggle for its implementation, the reporter said: Upholding the *chuche*-oriented idea of the great leader on education, the glorious party centre has wisely guided the struggle for implementing the educational theses.

The glorious party centre put forth the policy of ideological switchover, proceeding from the theory of ideology that idea decides everything, and saw to it that personnel and working people have a correct viewpoint on and attitude toward education. It energetically mobilized the whole party and entire people in the worthwhile struggle for the implementation of the theses on education with the mobilization of all propaganda and agitation means and methods.

"Theses on Socialist Education" has fully displayed its vitality, and new revolutionary changes have taken place in our education over the past five years under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. The great vitality of the theses on education finds its manifestation, above all, in the fact that the younger generation is growing up to be reliable communistic revolutionaries of *chuche* type and a new change is taking place in their mental and moral traits.

Strong organization and discipline together with a high ideological level are one of the important features of our youth and children.

The great vitality of the theses on education is also expressed in the general qualitative improvement of education. The contents of education in the domains of common and higher education have been revised on the basis of the demand of the developing reality and the successes of modern science and technology, with the result that the content of education has been firmly based on party policy and its scientific and theoretical level further raised.

Over the past five years since the publication of the theses on education, the content of education in natural science and technology in the domain of higher education has been improved in accord with the requirements of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and of the development of modern science and technology and its level raised to a higher stage.

The great vitality of the theses on education finds another expression in that the entire people are studying and the struggle is going on vigorously to implement the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society.

Today in our country there is no one who is uneducated or ceases to study half-way. All people regard studying as the first and foremost task of revolutionaries, continue studying for life and, in this course, the general cultural and technical level of society has been rapidly raised.

As a result of the setting up of farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and the college on TV, along with 21 factory colleges and 12 factory higher specialized schools over the last five years since the theses was published, a great progress has been effected in the struggle to intellectualize the whole of society, the final-stage task set forth in the educational theses.

The great vitality of the theses on education also finds manifestation in the growing social concern for and strengthened social assistance to education. Since the publication of the theses the educational work has been conducted under the care of all people and the whole society as never before and a vigorous movement for social assistance to education is going on in all parts of the country.

The reporter stressed: The last five years, in which we have implemented the theses on socialist education, are a significant period when precious experiences and shining successes have been gained in education and the socialist educational system of our country has further thrown its radiant rays under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre; they are fruitful days in which the validity and vitality of the theses on education have been fully proved.

We came to be firmly convinced through our own experience that only when we advance along the road indicated by the educational theses can we successfully solve the most difficult problem in socialist and communist construction, the problem of remoulding man, the problem of rearing communistic man, and constantly develop our socialist education into a genuine revolutionary education. We also came to make the conviction that we could successfully realize in the not distant future the intellectualization of the whole of society, the high goal set forth in the educational theses.

UNCOVERING OF GROUP OF RESIDENT SPIES ANNOUNCED

SK100458 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] A group of resident spies, who carried out clandestine activities for 25 years based in Seoul and North Chungchong Province, has been uncovered. The Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] arrested 29 resident spies who perpetrated clandestine activities for 25 years by taking advantage of blood relations among them in Seoul and North Chungchong Province after receiving training in espionage in North Korea. The ANSP took 12 of them into custody, referring 4 to the Prosecutor's Office without restraint, and released the rest of them with generosity.

The arrested spies and their supporters are as follows: Song Chi-sop, 59, former employee of Military Police Organization; Song Ki-chun, 54, representative of Taejin Chemical Company; Song Ki-sop, 58, former Seoul city administration official; Han Kwang-su, 69, former professor at Ewha Women's University; Song Ki-pok, 40, teacher of Singwang Girl's Middle School; Song Ki-hong, 37, head of (Sillim) Fine Arts Institute; (Song Ki-su), 35, chiropractor; (Han Yong-su), 45, director in Sonkyong Company, Limited; (Han Yong-hui), 51, Tong Saemaul woman activist; (Song Ho-sop), 53, driver; (Song Kwang-sop) 47, bean curd merchant; and (Kim Chun-sun), 52, wife of Song Ki-sop.

Those who were sent to the Prosecutor's Office without restraint are: (O Kuk-myong), 60, wife of Han Kwang-su; (Song Ki-son), 33, daughter of Song Chang-sop; (Song Hui-sop), 45, band player in a restaurant; and (Han Chae-hui), wife of Song Chang-sop, an agent in the North who died in 1977.

The remaining 13 people, including a certain K'im, wife of (Song Ki-hong), were released, as they showed sincere repentance during investigation. According to the announcement of the ANSP, the arrested spies, including (Song Chi-sop), are either relatives or children of Song Chang-sop, now deputy director of the Liaison Department of the North Korean puppets' Workers Party who infiltrated into the South eight times since 1957 and engaged in espionage activities.

After being brainwashed by Song Chang-sop and his wife, (Han Kyong-hui), they crossed over to the North or received espionage training in the South and committed espionage activities for 14 to 25 years. They were thus all arrested by the ANSP. Spy (Song Chi-sop), second cousin of Song Chang-sop, spy in the North, received secret espionage training for 20 days after crossing over to the North in July 1958 and returned to the South taking along with him password documents and operational funds. He perpetrated espionage activities for 24 years, collecting information concerning the military and campuses, and reported to the North Korean puppets nine times. Spy (Song Ki-chun), after being brainwashed by Song Chang-sop in 1960, received espionage training in the North, to which he crossed over in September 1968. He carried out espionage activities for 14 years, collecting information on military and industrial facilities, and reported to the North Korean puppets 11 times.

Spy Song Ki-sop, former Seoul city administration official, and a second cousin of Song Chang-sop, was brainwashed by (Song Chang-sop) and perpetrated espionage activities for 24 years with the callsign of "Soknisan No 114". He reported national secrets, including the method of spotting forced identification cards and the wartime emergency mobilization plan of Seoul city administration and intelligence concerning campuses, to the North Korean puppets.

Spy Han Kwang-su, former professor of Ewha Women's University, is the brother-in-law of Song Chang-sop. He was coaxed and educated for espionage activities by Song Chang-sop, who was sent to the South in 1960.

With the individual call sign of "Han River 125," Han continued espionage activities for 22 years, reporting as many as 13 times to the North Korean puppets on such political and campus information as a name list of the faculty of Ewha Women's University, status of student demonstrations, status of elections, and campus rumors regarding the Kwangju situation.

Spy Song Ki-pok, teacher of Sinkwang Girl's Middle School, is the eldest daughter of Song Chang-sop. She was given education in espionage in 1960 and engaged in espionage activities for 22 years. By having contacts four times with the North Korean spies who infiltrated into the South, she received \$10,000 in operational funds to be used for contingencies. She twice acted as guide for the North Korean spies who were returning to the North, doing black market dollar exchange business which was previously conducted by her mother, Han Kyong-hui, and collecting information on campuses and the national railroad administration, reporting to the North Korean puppets twice on this.

Spy Song Ki-hong continued espionage activities for 14 years, receiving radio messages of the North Korean puppets at the direction of Han Kyong-hui. He reported to the North Korean puppets on such military secrets as the military structural systems and counter-espionage operations.

Spy Song Ki-su was persuaded by Song Chang-sop in 1968 and was educated for espionage activities. Establishing a false company called "Oriental Advertisement Company," he has continued espionage activities for 14 years, playing the role of supplying shelters to the spies sent from the North.

Han Yong-su, managing director of the Sonkyong Company, and Han Yong-hui, chairman of a township committee of the New Community Movement, who have been detained on charges of helping spies, are the brother-in-law and sister-in-law of Song Chang-sop. They worked for spies by conveying operational funds to spy Han Kyong-hui and doing other things.

The ANSP noted that the leading members of the spy ring were a former member of the central Standing Committee of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, a college professor, a middle school teacher, a director of a company, an employee of the Seoul city government, and that most of them are intellectuals who were educated in Japan or college graduates.

The ANSP noted that Song Chang-sop, a cadre of the KWP of the North Korean puppets, infiltrated into the South as many as eight times to give directions on the espionage activities and a huge amount of operational funds amounting to 180 million won was conveyed to conduct black market dollar exchange business, an advertising business and a taxi service in a disguised manner in Myong-dong, Chungmu-ro, Chong-no and other places. Thus, the spy ring rounded up this time established a base for prolonged espionage activities and was an intellectual and systematic spy ring, noted the ANSP.

The ANSP further noted that the members of the spy ring had their sons and daughters, who were students of four colleges in Seoul, join in the espionage activities and, through them, collected information on the campus situation, and have instigated students by creating and spreading subversive rumors to bring about political and social unrest, whenever campus disturbances or serious incidents took place.

The ANSP said all must realize that, as disclosed by the spy ring rounded up this time, the North Korean puppets are continuing to go on a rampage with bloodshot eyes in strengthening the underground revolutionary force to communize the South and are employing all means to exploit South Korean relatives in their southward operation by using family connections as a decoy.

The ANSP said that, considering the fact that some former politicians and somewhat high-level intellectuals were exploited by the spy ring consciously or unconsciously, all must increase their vigilance against communists so that they do not bring about individual misfortune and endanger the national security by imprudence and mistakes.

CHUNGANG ILBO VIEWS PRC CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

SK080500 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Wide Open Communist China and the West"]

[Excerpts] Not running counter to the hope of the outside world which wishes Communist China to follow pragmatist lines, the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, with the world's attention riveted on it, has adopted a new constitution and is now reshuffling party organizations.

With the abolition of the party chairman system, six vice chairmen -- Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng -- will have to leave their posts. The retirement of old vice chairmen will, first of all, open the door to power for younger party members, and it will serve as an opportunity for a person tied to the Cultural Revolution like Hua Guofeng as well as an aged party leader like Ye Jianying to leave their posts without friction.

When, following the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the party's position over the government is weakened by way of reviving the system of president to lead the government with the convocation of the National People's Congress by the end of this month, Communist China is expected to emerge different from what it has been up to now, as the purification movement ends.

Communist China's policy will prefer bread to ideology. In other words, Communist China's policy will give priority to improvement of the people's living standards through economic construction rather than revolutionary zeal, departing from the proletarian internationalism and revolution export lines.

Proletarian internationalism, while bringing no substantial benefits, only strains relations with the advanced Western countries. Since Communist China needs cooperation from these Western countries for economic construction based on pragmatist lines, it is natural for Hu Yaobang to declare a departure from proletarian internationalism at the opening of the congress.

We know perfectly well that Communist China will remain a communist country no matter how many times it transforms itself. Nonetheless, we hope the results of the 12th National Congress of the CPC will lead to a road of dependence between Communist China and the Western countries, and that the outside wind that Communist China accepts will eventually blow over the Amnok River and West Sea to reach North Korea.

We hope Communist China, which is to open its society, will make a contribution to easing relations with Korea and to the preservation of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, including the easing of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS REPORTED

SK010219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's consumption of oil products has increased since the second quarter of this year, an Energy-Resources Ministry report revealed Wednesday. The report showed that the country consumed a total of 15.25 million barrels of oil products in July, up 17.4 percent from the figure registered during the same month last year.

According to the report, the July consumption of naphtha was 1.72 million barrels, a 58.2 percent increase over a year earlier, and that of bunker C oil showed a 15.2 percent gain. South Korea consumed 12.7 percent more light oil in July than during the corresponding month of 1981, and the use of butane and propane rose 83 and 31.2 percent, respectively, from last year's figures. The consumption of gasoline, however, decreased 31.3 percent to 365,000 barrels, the report said. During the first seven months of this year, Korea used 3.1 percent less oil products than during the first seven months of 1981.

TALKS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SRV HELD

OW091838 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- A consultative meeting was held here to discuss the bilateral Mongolian-Vietnamese relations and some topical international issues of mutual interest. S. Dambadarjaa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., D. Chuluundorj, head of the Foreign Ministry department, took part in the meeting on the Mongolian side and Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., Cao Kien Thiet, ambassador of the S.R.V. to the M.P.R., on the Vietnamese side.

The consultative meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding. It reaffirmed the identity of views of the two sides on all questions discussed.

Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., was received by J. Batmonh, member of the Politbureau of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, and M. Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET DPRK NATIONAL DAY

OW091822 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh cordially congratulated the fraternal Korean people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the formation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (K.P.D.R.).

A telegram of congratulations by the Mongolian leaders addressed to Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok says: The liberation of the Korean people from the Japanese yoke in which the decisive role was played by the Soviet army ushered in a new era in the history of the Korean people and led to the foundation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. During the years of people's power, the working people of the K.P.D.R. led by the Workers' Party of Korea (W.P.K.) in close cooperation with the socialist countries successfully repelled imperialist aggressions against this country and achieved great successes in the development of its economy and culture and are now working for the implementation of the tasks advanced by the 6th congress of the W.P.K. The just struggle of the Korean people for stopping the imperialist interference into its internal affairs and for the unification of their country through peaceful means earns world-wide support of the peace-loving and progressive forces.

The Mongolian People's Republic, the telegramme points out, abiding by the principle of socialist internationalism, stands for strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the K.P.D.R. which benefit both the Mongolian and Korean peoples and for consolidating peace, democracy and socialism in Asia and the world over.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW091847 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria T. Zhivkov and G. Filipov on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

On September 9, 1944, the telegramme says, the Bulgarian people with the decisive help of the Soviet army overthrew the fascist yoke and the monarchic dictatorship and embarked on the road of socialist development, the goal selflessly fought for by the prominent Bulgarian revolutionaries. The Bulgarian people led by the Bulgarian Communist Party, in closeknit cooperation with the socialist community countries, has turned Bulgaria into a developed socialist country in a historically short span of time and is developing now and is succeeding now in the further development of the economy and culture and in raising the material well-being of their country.

Being an inseparable link of the socialist community, a member of the Warsaw Treaty organization and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Bulgaria greatly contributes to the cause of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and of heightening the might of the world socialism. It persistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and invariably stands for preserving and deepening detente, for consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The Mongolian leaders noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and close, fruitful cooperation between the M.P.R. and the P.R.B. based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are deepening and expanding with every passing year. Their vivifying source is the identity of views and close-knit interaction between the M.P.R.P. and the B.C.P.

AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW091809 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Addressing the current session of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, D. Erdembileg, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, emphasized the importance of preventing the arms race in outer space and denounced the U.S. plans to develop a whole series of space armaments.

These far-reaching plans of the United States, the Mongolia ambassador noted, are connected with a possible military application of reusable spacecrafts, which are being developed in the U.S. under the shuttle programme. According to press reports, Pentagon's experts are elaborating projects of deploying military bases in outer space with the help of these vehicles, of placing in space anti-satellite mines and creating large space-borne systems of anti-rocket defence. Work is proceeding on the study of the feasibility of using shuttles as carriers of various weapons. There are also other major projects for militarisation of outer space, pertaining to the use of the shuttles. As Major General G. Welch, assistant chief of state of the U.S. Air Force, stated recently, our activity is ebbing [as received] space and shuttle with its ability to lift heavier and more sophisticated cargo plays here the role of catalizator [as received].

What distinguishes new U.S. projects is that the shuttle is a basic element of these plans which enables the functioning of all devices now under elaboration. These devices include laser weapons based on powerful platforms and light weight instruments for short-term operations in outer space and in the atmosphere. One of the major programmes of paramount importance for the Pentagon is the development of laser weapons. They are designed to destroy ground- and sea-based, air- and space-borne targets. The work on creating such weapons is being carried out within the framework of the so-called triad of space-borne laser weapons, which according to the FOREIGN POLICY magazine, could lead to the emergence of a combat space system in the near future. Tests of the triad elements in outer space are scheduled for 1984-1985. The U.S. also reported on the creation of an anti-satellite system on the basis of a light weight interceptor. It is carried by a small missile launched from a F-15 fighter. The tests of the mini space interceptor are scheduled for early 1983 and it will be put into service in mid-80's.

But the United States is not only developing space armaments. The necessary conditions for their use are also being provided. As is known, since September 1, the near-earth space has become a Pentagon's new potential theatre of military actions. This day a special space command under the U.S. Air Force is to enter into force. The chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force was quoted by the Western press as saying in this connection, that "researches in the field of space armaments will make it possible for us to start soon military operations in outer space". The implementation of these plans and programmes might have a negative influence on the process of disarmament. Therefore, the task to prevent the arms race in outer space is urgent and vital, Ambassador Erdembileg stressed.

SPECIAL ENVOY KONG KORM VISITS SEYCHELLES

BK100714 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK) -- Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Victoria, capital of the Republic of Seychelles, on 29 August. He was greeted at the airport by D. Bonlam, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles.

During his stay, Kong Korm was received on 30 August by Jacques Hodoul minister of foreign affairs of the Seychelles. Kong Korm handed him a message from Chairman Heng Samrin informing him about the real situation since 7 January 1979, about the treason of Pol Pot, who seized power in 1975, and about the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies to create the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Kong Korm affirmed that proposals of the sixth Indochinese countries' conference actively contribute to the strengthening of peace, friendship and cooperation of the countries in the region.

Jacques Hodoul stressed the unchanging position of the Seychelles Government and people in always supporting the peace initiatives of the Indochinese countries and condemned the creation of the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Visits Madagascar

BK100705 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- During his mission to Africa, Kong Korm, Kampuchean deputy foreign minister and special envoy of Chairman Heng Samrin, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm was cordially received by his Malagasy counterpart, Michel. On that occasion, special envoy Kong Korm hailed the successes achieved by the Malagasy under the correct leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka. The PRK Government wholeheartedly supports the initiatives advanced by the Malagasy Government to build the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, he affirmed. The Kampuchean diplomat expressed his gratitude to the Malagasy Government and people for their precious support to the Kampuchean Government and people.

The Malagasy deputy foreign minister hailed the great successes scored in all fields by the Kampuchean Government and people since the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime. He affirmed that Madagascar always stands at the side of the PRK in the struggle against the maneuvers and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the international reactionaries against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. He applauded the efforts and good will of the PRK in solving differences in this part of the world through negotiation.

The Malagasy diplomat declared complete support for the peace proposals put forward by the conference of Indochinese countries foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City. He strongly condemned the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which he considered as a maneuver of the imperialists and the expansionists aimed at destroying the cause of the PRK's reconstruction, peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

During his stay in Madagascar, special envoy Kong Korm also met many ministers and political and social personalities.

He was seen off on his departure on 3 September by Laurent Fradaddy, deputy chief of the president of the republic's office. The ambassadors of the USSR, Vietnam, Cuba and the GDR to Madagascar were also present.

SIHANOUK STOPS IN PARIS ON WAY TO UNGA SESSION

NC091412 Paris AFP IN English 1406 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 9 (AFP) -- Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here yesterday for a brief private visit to France.

Head of a newly-formed coalition opposed to the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk left Beijing Tuesday and will later fly to New York for the opening of the next United Nations General Assembly session on September 21. Following the UN session, where he will represent the coalition along with former premier Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk is expected to go to Washington for talks with U.S. officials.

VODK APPEALS FOR REVOLT AGAINST SRV 'AGGRESSORS'

BK100638 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Appeal to Khmer soldiers -- read by announcer]

[Text] To all brothers and sisters -- Khmer soldiers, militiamen and civil servants -- who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them:

In 1979, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors shouted loudly and thought that they could completely exterminate our Kampuchean race. But, during the past four dry seasons and rainy seasons, they graoned like rats suffering from fever. Their situation of defeat darkly covers their army and made their soldiers permanently worried. In every passing day many of their soldiers are killed. Many others are injured and disabled. They also suffer from malaria. They lack food, medicine and clothes. They are homesick and worried about their parents and families who are suffering in their country. But, in particular, they do not have any hope of winning their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They are all worried about their death in the future. Many of them deserted. In sum, the situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' troops is deteriorating in all fields. Their manpower has declined. Their physical force and morale are low. The Le Duan Vietnamese group is stubborn, so it drafts the people and youths from its country and sends them to serve in the war of aggression in Kampuchea, but many of them are killed as if they were thrown into a deep crevasse.

Because of a lack of manpower, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their troops to surround our brothers and sisters' villages, to arrest and forcefully draft you. They forced you to serve them, to fight and die for them at the frontline or to guard and patrol their supply lines, positions and barracks. Concurrently, they have committed great crimes and inflicted enormous suffering on our people, some of whom were your parents, families and relatives. You have seen with your own eyes how the Vietnamese enemy aggressors robbed and destroyed our people's belongings and foodstuffs, even fish paste filters. They barbarously raped our girls. They savagely tortured our people. They have committed genocide against our people with all their means -- with their weapons, famine and toxic chemical weapons.

Dear brothers and sisters -- Khmer soldiers, militiamen and civil servants -- please do not let the Vietnamese force you to serve them in killing our Kampuchean nation and race. Please do not serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors as fighters, patrollers of roads and guards of their positions and barracks. Please revolt against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please use your guns to fire on them. Please burn down the Vietnamese ammunition dumps and food stores, and please join your Kampuchean nation and people. At least, would you please desert and return to your villages and earn your living as common people. In short, please firmly grasp our Democratic Kampuchean slogan: Khmers categorically do not serve the Vietnamese in killing their nation. Khmers categorically do not fight fellow Khmers. Khmers unite to fight the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate their beloved Kampuchean nation, fatherland and race.

PRK CULTURE MINISTER MEETS SISANA SISAN

BK100349 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 September, Sisana Sisan, minister of culture, received a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Culture and Information headed by its minister, Chheng Phon. The delegation is on a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Culture Ministry.

On this occasion, Minister Sisana Sisan hailed the visit to Laos by the Kampuchean delegation. He said the visit will contribute to further strengthening the relations and special cooperation, especially in the cultural field, between Laos and Kampuchea. He also wished the Kampuchean delegation glorious success in its visit to Laos.

Minister Chheng Phon expressed thanks to Minister Sisana Sisan as well as to the Culture Ministry of Laos for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. The guest and host conversed in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship.

The Kampuchean delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon. It was welcomed at the airport by Sisana Sisan together with Neou Samom and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos.

KAYSONE, SOUPHANOUVONG GREET DPRK NATIONAL DAY

BK100722 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Joint greetings message, dated 8 September, from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to convey our sincere congratulations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the Korean Workers Party, the DPRK Government and all Korean people.

Over the past 34 years, under the leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and with the support and assistance from various fraternal socialist countries, the Korean people have defeated the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites, and have achieved glorious success in building their country. As a result, the status of the DPRK has risen majestically in the international arena. In other fields, the KWP and the DPRK Government have taken the initiative in proposing various measures aimed at reducing the hostilities between the two Korean parts with a view to marching forward to a peaceful and independent achievement of national reunification.

The Lao people have firmly supported the Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of the nation without any interference from outside.

On this glorious occasion, we wish for the daily consolidation and development of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Korea in the interest of peace and socialism. We wish the fraternal Korean people new success in the cause of peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. We also wish the Korean people still greater success in the cause of building and maintaining socialism and in the implementation of the second 7-Year Plan of the DPRK.

NAMelist OF COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF WORLD PEACE

BK071011 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 7 (KPL) -- The Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party recently decided to reorganize the National Committee for the Defence of World Peace. The nine-member committee includes:

Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president;

Hiam Phommachan, vice-president;

Savang Chanthepha, vice-president;

Khamsouk Vongvichit, vice-president;

Dr Oudom Souvannavong, vice-president;

Khammon Phonkeo, Bounya Phitsavat, Nouban and Khamtan Thepvali, members of the committee.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL -- Vientiane, August 18 (OANA/KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on August 17, received here Yun Chong-sop, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who reaches the end of his diplomatic mission here. The vice-premier, on this occasion, underlined the need to improve and strengthen the relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples. [Text] [Vientiane KMP in English 0917 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

POLISH, MPR AMBASSADORS DECORATED -- Vientiane, August 19 (OANA/KPL) -- Marek Czurley, Polish ambassador to Laos, was decorated here, on August 18, with a friendship medal for his active contributions to the tasks of strengthening the friendship relations between Laos and Poland. Earlier, the Lao Government, as an act of acknowledgement of his good deed, also presented a similar distinction to the former Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Jambyn Nyamaa. On this occasion, Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC and acting minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the Lao Government presented the award to the Polish ambassador. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 19 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV -- Vientiane, September 1 (KPL) -- A delegation of southern Champassak Province, led by its party deputy secretary and also chairman of the Administrative Committee, recently returned home from Vietnamese Nghia Binh Province. During its 10-day friendship visit, the Lao delegation discussed with the Vietnamese side issues on strengthening of the friendship relations, the special solidarity between the two sister provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

'GROUP 77' DELEGATION -- Vientiane, September 6 (KPL) -- The Lao delegation to the economic conference of the "group 77" held [by the] UN [in] Manila from August 23 to 28 was back home on September 2. The delegation was headed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 6 Sep 82 BK]

GIFTS FROM UNICEF -- Vientiane, September 4 (OANA/KPL) -- Aid from UNICEF was presented recently to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs. The aid included apparatuses for educational statistics work, 14 sets of school room materials for teacher's training school, note-books, black-boards, corrugated iron sheets, cement, 4 vans, electric equipments and motor-pumps. Under the current UNICEF aid program to Laos (1979-1981), the recipient will receive over 2 million U.S. dollars. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 9814 GMT 4 Sep 82 BK]

BOMB EXPLOSION NEAR DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED

BK100104 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] An explosion took place yesterday at 2013 near the Defense Ministry on the side facing the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Immediately after the explosion military and police officers came to the explosion site to investigate. Among the police and military officers arriving to make an investigation were Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chantharakhachon, metropolitan police commander; Police Lt Gen Narong Mahanon, deputy director general of the Police Department; Gen Chamnan Ninwiset, deputy undersecretary of the Defense Ministry; and other senior military officers. They also gave instructions to step up security measures. The explosion was caused by C-4 type explosive. The explosion caused no deaths, only injuries.

Prem Comments

BK100630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] So far the motive of the party which detonated explosives near the Defense Ministry last night is still unknown. The interior minister said this morning that he does not believe the explosion was the work of the communist terrorists and he disagrees with the speculation that it is related to the upcoming appointment of a new army commander. However, he said the explosion is an act of terrorism committed by people who have ill intentions toward the country.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as defense minister, said he regrets the incident. He condemns whomever is responsible as a coward. He said he cannot say now who is responsible.

The explosion damaged part of the Defense Ministry building as well as part of the adjacent Foreign Ministry building.

PLAN TO APPOINT SUPREME COMMANDER ANNOUNCED

BK080528 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] From now on, the most senior of the commander-in-chief of the three armed forces will become supreme commander, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani revealed yesterday. Gen Prayut said that this is part of the newly announced plan for the commanders-in-chief to be automatically appointed deputy supreme commanders.

The general, who was visiting the army welfare department at Bang Pu, said that whoever becomes supreme commander will relinquish his position of deputy supreme commander and this position would be left vacant. He said that this would not set a precedent, pointing out that in the past Field Marshal Thanom Kittkhachon and Gen Soem na Nakhon both held the supreme commander and the army commander-in-chief positions at the same time. The present supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, is due to retire next year, Gen Prayut said. He said that one disadvantage about the automatic appointments plan is that several generals in the three armed forces who were expecting to become deputy supreme commanders will be disappointed. Those that were formerly in line will lose out on the three positions that each carried a salary equivalent to that of a field marshal.

However, the government will now not have to pay 60,000 baht a month in salaries to the three deputy supreme commanders, since they will already be paid as commanders-in-chief, Gen Prayut noted. He said this is a sacrifice which those generals who were in line for the deputy supreme commander positions must make.

The main benefit of the plan is that it will improve coordination between the three armed forces and the Supreme Command. The positions of commander-in-chief and deputy supreme commander are interlinked, and the new scheme should improve military efficiency, Gen Prayut said.

He said the supreme commander's power would not really be increased by having the commanders-in-chief work directly under him, because the supreme commander already has power over the three armed forces. "It's not true that the army c-in-c is more powerful than the supreme commander. Look at me. I don't have any power. . . You people are not even afraid of me," he told reporters.

Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said that the three armed forces will have to come to an agreement over the deputy supreme commander positions as a result of the automatic appointments. Something will have to be worked out over the problem of the field marshal payscale that was previously offered to the deputy supreme commanders, he said. ACM Phaniang said that the ministry has already consulted Gen Saiyut on the issues involved and the matter now rests with the minister of defence, Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Asked if the plan was proposed because the supreme commander wants to have closer control over the three armed forces, ACM Phaniang admitted that this was probably true.

Neither Gen Prayut nor ACM Phaniang would comment, however, on the forthcoming military reshuffle or give any hint on whether Gen Pramot Tawonchan or Gen Athit Kamlangek would be appointed army commander-in-chief.

FOUNDING MEMBER OF CPT SURRENDERS IN BANGKOK

BANGKOK POST Report

BK080500 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] One of the founding members and a member acting secretary-general of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Udom Sisuan, and his wife, Comrade Maitri, surrendered to government authorities in Bangkok on Monday. It is also believed that another 12 CPT members, all of whom are relatives or friends of Udom, planned to surrender soon. They are said to include CPT spokesman Pluang Wannasi.

Udom, 62, also known under aliases of Uncle Som and Comrades Su (fight) and Saha, is the highest-ranking CPT member ever to surrender to the government. He is a member of the CPT's seven-man Politburo, one of the 18 members of its Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for Coordinating Patriotic and Democratic Forces.

Pol Maj-Gen Ari Karibut, deputy commissioner of Central Investigation Bureau, said yesterday that he had received a telephone call at his home last Saturday from a woman who identified herself as Udom's wife. He said that the woman, who told him that her husband wanted to surrender unconditionally, later came to his house and took him to see Udom at a hideout in Bangkok.

The deputy commissioner quoted Udom as saying that he was satisfied with announcement No 66/2523 of the government and hoped that he would be treated fairly by government officials. He said Udom had complained of failing health and of the rift within the CPT. He said that he expected more communists to give themselves up to the government following Udom's surrender.

Udom and his wife, Comrade Maitri, were sent to the Bangkok interrogation centre on Monday to be questioned by its chief, Pol Col Kasem Saengmit. Pol Maj-Gen Ari said that Udom and his wife would not be detained because there were no criminal charges pending against them. "We will question them only when necessary and they can go to the centre (interrogation centre) anytime they wish," he said.

Udom and a number of communist suspects, including Pluang Wannasi, were arrested and detained without trial by the late Field Marshal Aarit Thanarat in a purge of communist elements in 1958. Udom was released in 1965 and fled with his close friend Chit Phumisak to the densely-jungled Phuphan ranges in the northeast.

Udom, who was born in northern Lampang Province, was among the first group of Thai communists to attend the Marxist-Leninist Institute in Moscow. He is the only member of the Politburo who can speak Russian fluently. He was elevated to the Politburo in 1976, replacing Phin Bua-on, who was apprehended in Bangkok several years ago. He was named acting secretary-general of the CPT when the post's previous holder, Charoen Wangam, died in Beijing two years ago.

Udom, who was in charge of CPT front affairs, was one of three nominated for the post of secretary-general at a regional meeting in April this year which the party described as its fourth congress. The other two were party ideologue Prasit Taphianthong and Thong Chaemsi, who is in charge of military affairs. Udom is thought to have become disgruntled when Prasit was elected to the post.

Commenting on Udom's surrender, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said that he didn't believe a top-ranking communist such as Udom was sincere in giving himself up to authorities. Gen Sitthi said that he still mistrusted Udom and several others who had defected before him. He said that the claims of starvation and a hard life in the jungle which ranking communists gave as the reason for their defection were neither logical nor believable.

"I used to work in anticommunist affairs and, therefore, have enough experience..." he added.

Hailing the surrender as a sign of the extent of the rift within the CPT, Army Commander-in-chief Gen Prayut Charumani said he believed Udom was upset after he was not elected party secretary-general because of his pro-Hanoi line, which is opposed by the predominately pro-Beijing faction within the executive. He also described the CPT's claim to have held its fourth congress this year as propaganda designed to bolster the sagging morale of members.

Meanwhile, Thoetphum Chaidi, a former labour leader and a CPT defector, said he suspected Udom might not have relinquished his Marxist ideology, and may try to prove to the party that he could perform his "front" affairs more efficiently in Bangkok. Thoetphum said Udom's surrender was clear indication of a rift between Udom and the other Politburo members, particularly Prasit.

Another Politburo member, Damri Ruangsutham, was arrested by Fourth Army Region troops in Ban Na San District, Surat Thani Province, in April last year and is awaiting trial.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK080505 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] In a way, the defection of Udom Sisuwan from the trouble-plagued Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) marks another major turn in the power struggle within the CPT leadership.

The Maoist wing, led by party strongman Wirat Angkhathawon, has further consolidated its power and might have even emerged the most powerful force in the outlawed party. If the intelligence reports suggesting that another Politburo member, Prasit Taphianthong, was elected by the recent CPT Fourth Congress, were correct, then undoubtedly Wirat has successfully taken control of the outlawed party.

Udom and Prasit, believed to have been backed by Wirat, were reportedly two major candidates vying for the post of party secretary general before the fourth congress, according to authoritative sources. Udom, who was elected a Politburo member, did not confirm to government authorities that he had decided to surrender because he was not given the party's top post, but officials believed his disappointment might be part of the motivation, considering the earlier intelligence reports that Udom himself was fighting hard to take over the party's top post.

Anyway, the fact that Udom has declared himself the advocate of a new line of thinking in the party (which was obviously defeated in the party congress) indicated that the pro-Beijing faction has at least fundamentally succeeded in maintaining its influence over the party platform.

Authoritative sources have told the NATION that Prasit might have been elected to the party's top post because of his tilt towards Wirat's faction recently. Prasit had originally belonged to a faction which grouped late party Secretary General Charoen Wangam and another Politburo member, Thong Chaemsi, who have been trying to keep a distance from the Chinese influence in the outlawed party. "But since Charoen died of a liver disease a few years back, Prasit was prompted to adjust his stance to strike a compromise with Wirat's faction. This is necessary for him to remain in power," a usually reliable source told the NATION.

Meanwhile, Thong was reportedly under heavy pressure from the pro-Chinese factions in the party because of his Vietnamese origin. He recently was said to have confided to his close aides that he would like to quit the party. Both civilian and military intelligence sources have said that Udom had tried to keep alive the "united front to coordinate the patriotic and democratic forces" of which he was chairman to help him achieve his goal. "This is an indication of his zeal to get the party's seniormost position. You know, the united front has virtually been rendered defunct, as most members have defected to the government," a source said.

He said that Udom was not elected to the party's top post partly because of the lurking skepticism among the rank and file within the party over his loyalty to the party. Udom was once arrested in the Sarit administration and during his detention at the Latyao detention centre, he had developed friendly relations with senior police officers of the Special Branch Division. Among them is former Special Branch Division Commander Pol Maj Gen Ari Karibut, to whom he surrendered on Monday. According to some intelligence reports, some of his opponents even charged him with being a "fifth-column" for the government.

Apart from Wirat's faction and the grouping led by Udom, there is also another pro-Chinese faction, led by former Politburo member Damri Ruangsutham. The group has been dubbed "Deng-ist group," after Deng Xiaoping. Damri and Wirat have been engaged in bitter conflicts in the past years. The controversy could be traced back to 1965, when the CPT moved the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT) clandestine radio station from Vietnam to southern China in Kunming. Wirat then managed to replace Atsani Phonlathan, a member on the party Central Committee attached to Damri's faction, with his follower, Sak Suphakasem, as head of the radio station, official sources said.

A source quoted an intelligence report as showing that Sak then castigated Atsani for adhering to the "feudalist style" of working. Sak also removed Suchin Akkharasamit, who is Atsani's follower, from the clandestine radio station, when he took over his new post.

The rift between Damri and Wirat, however, appeared to reach a peak in late 1970, when Damri launched a campaign against Wirat, criticizing his opponent for failing to pay adequate attention to the strengthening of party strongholds. The source, citing an intelligence report, said that at one time during the nine-month ideological debate, Wirat charged Damri with "revisionism". Both Wirat and Damri have their proteges in important slots in the party organization and it was not until the downfall of the "gang of four" in China that the balance of power between the two powerful factions tended to change in favour of the Dengist group, the source said.

"Damri should have been elected the new party secretary general, if he had not been arrested in April 1981," the source commented.

Damri's arrest had the effect of reversing the trend and helping Wirat remain as powerful as ever, if not leader of the most powerful faction in the pro-Chinese party. His arrest, the election of Prasit to the party top post, and the defection of Udom from the party thus indicated that the Maoist faction has finally emerged the most powerful and dominant force in the Thai Communist Party.

On the other hand, Udom's surrender to the government also confirmed the official analysis that the pro-Chinese line of thinking still plays the dominant part in the struggle of the party for control of the country.

Udom told officials after his surrender that he decided to defect because of his disillusionment with the pro-Chinese influence over the party. He was also quoted as saying that he was upset over the pro-Chinese "diehards" in the party leadership who refused to shift the party platform to a more nationalistic direction. "For one thing, Udom has not undergone education at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Beijing, the same way most of the other CPT leaders had. And this might be why he does not blindly adhere to the Chinese line," an authoritative source told the NATION yesterday.

The surrender of Udom, the seniormost CPT member ever to have defected to the government, also reaffirmed official belief about the serious ideological cracks within the party and suggests that more senior CPT members may follow in his footsteps in the foreseeable future.

Documents released by CPT after the fourth party congress have shown that the party would still place emphasis on its armed struggle based in the rural areas in line with the Maoist strategy of using the rural areas to gradually "strangle" the urban areas, despite growing pressure from the nationalistic and pro-Vietnam elements for a shift of importance to the struggle in the urban areas. The documents also show that the party still adheres to the traditional analysis that Thailand is a "semi-colonial, semi-feudal" society vis-a-vis the new line of thinking which says that the "capitalist conditions" have already prevailed in the country.

Footnote: The balance of power within the CPT leadership might have to be re-assessed if new intelligence reports that "party Secretary General Pracha Thanyaphaibun" is not Prasit, but Thong, proved to be true.

A highly authoritative source told the NATION yesterday that officials now tend to believe the new intelligence reports. "I am 80 percent confident that the party secretary general is Thong," he added. He said that although Thong does not carry much influence in the organization, he was probably the most respected person among the rank and file in the outlawed party. "This might be the reason why he was elected to the party top post," said the source, who added that Wirat and his followers have been much abhorred by party members for his nepotism.

NATION Editorial

BK090630 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Udom's Defection: Who Now Controls CPT Hierarchy?"]

[Text] Udom Sisuwan is a symbol. Udom Sisuwan was a man who rose high in the hierarchy of the Communist Party of Thailand. Udom Sisuwan was 24 years in the jungle, except for the periods he was in China for brief periods. Udom Sisuwan surrendered to the Thai authorities unconditionally. Does all that make sense? Taken together, the life of a man for 24 years -- the prime between the ages of 38 and 62 -- are the most productive, be he a dockworker or a cabinet minister. Why did Udom do what he did?

We do not have the answer, and we doubt very much that Udom has the answer. We have, unfortunately, more questions. Did something happen to him that soured him against the Pibulsonggram regime, during which his intellect started working the wrong way, so much so that he was quickly under detention when Sarit Thanarat snatched the reins of power? Or was it that Udom had a puerile intellect that told him that communism was the panacea for Thailand? We are not interested in how high he worked himself up in the CPT hierarchy, but we are really interested in what goes on in the mind of people who arrogate to themselves the right to find solutions for all problems.

In one of our rare statements we agree with Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot that Udom did not defect because of bad food and hard life in the jungle -- if he had stood it for 24 years he certainly can stand it as a top-ranking member of the CPT even if he is a sexagenarian. But unfortunately, Sitthi, as usual, came up with the non sequitur so typical of him -- that Udom thought that he could be more useful to the CPT by surrendering to the police than otherwise. For goodness' sake -- didn't Sitthi think that being underground in Bangkok and laying the foundation of urban terrorism would have served the cause of the CPT better?

Udom's surrender, logically, relates to statements made by two persons who cannot be more dissimilar in their outlook -- National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The one thing they are agreed on is that there is a split right now within the CPT as to whether the Chinese or Vietnamese are controlling them. Thach actually threatened Thailand while he was in Singapore that Hanoi would become more active in the CPT if Thailand did not show any "positive reaction." No better proof is necessary than the helicopter incident about which Thailand complained to the United Nations.

The obvious conclusion, definitely illusory, is that Thailand can sit back and wait for the leadership "battle royal" between China and Vietnam for the control of the CPT, but such a lackadaisical attitude must not lull the attitude of the government, more especially the internal security operations command (ISOC). Udom was a top man in the CPT and he is a victim of the Sino-Vietnamese rivalry for the control of the CPT. His defection should be taken very seriously, whether he is still a communist or not. There is no question that during the days of Udom's CPT activities he was pro-Chinese.

Does his defection mean that the Vietnamese are gaining the upper hand in the CPT? Let us not forget the words of Deng Xiaoping (we do not know what designation to use for him) when he was in Thailand: The Chinese Communist Party supports the CPT while the Chinese Government supports the Thai Government. That is a statement, openly made, which we thought we could live with, but if the Chinese are losing their grip over the CPT, a logical conclusion to be derived from Udom's defection, then ISOC has a real headache.

PRAYUT COMMENTS ON ARMY POSTS, UDOM SURRENDER

BK080725 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen yesterday, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani said the planned appointment of commanders of the armed forces to become concurrently deputy supreme commanders would enhance coordination between the supreme commander and the commanders of the armed forces.

It would also save money from the national budget because the payscale for three field marshal posts would be eliminated. Prayut expressed the belief that the new appointment system will be followed in the coming years. He also expressed the hope that from now on the most senior and suitable commander from one of the three armed forces would be appointed supreme commander.

Asked about the surrender of a leading member of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], General Prayut said Udom Sisuwan contacted the 2d Army Region some time ago to convey his intention to surrender, possibly due to conflicts within the party. He said that so far he had received no report to confirm that Udom Sisuwan had surrendered. He said it would be good news if Udom had surrendered.

Prayut said the Fourth Congress of the CPT was different from previous congresses in that it took over a month to complete and it was held in separate places. The usual practice was for the congress to be held in a single place. The new practice could have irritated Udom Sisuwan.

Asked if the successful suppression of the communist terrorists in the hills would force them to move into the urban areas or on the plains, Prayut said it would not be easy for the communist terrorists to do so because it would require prior preparations. In any event, some of them would be able to infiltrate into the urban or plains areas but the authorities would be able to verify their presence. Prayut said most of the communist terrorists have lost confidence in their colleagues due to widespread distrust among them.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST DEFECTORS

BK100650 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot says that defected members of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand will be closely watched and help will be given to those who really want to reform. General Sitthi says that the number of defections of high-ranking members of the outlawed communist party has been extraordinarily high during the past months. He says that the reason for the marked increase of the defectors is the effects of the government's order No 65/25 which persuades the communists to lay down their arms and participate in the country's democratic system.

This minister adds that requests for protection by some of the defectors will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Those who have committed criminal offenses will be dealt with in the court of law.

HILLTRIBE INSURGENTS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK090738 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] A total of 82 hilltribe insurgents surrendered to Thai authorities on Monday. About 7,500 hilltribe people, including women and children, have left the jungles in the northern provinces of Phetchabun, Loei and Phitsanulok and come over to the government side.

Thai Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani earlier said that the high defection rate was the indicator of victory for the government. In a major suppression earlier this year, government forces crushed most of the insurgent strongholds, obstructing the insurgents' bid to secure a corridor to the northeast. In May alone the government forces seized two bases, killing 12 insurgents and wounding 16 others.

VNA REJECTS THAI ALLEGATION ON FORCE BUILDUP

OW091534 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 9 -- Japanese KYODO news service on September 7 quoted Thai military sources as saying that Vietnam had increased its forces in Kampuchea and was massing troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border for an attack after the rainy season.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this fabrication. Similar allegations have often been made in an attempt to discredit Vietnam which, out of good will, has withdrawn part of its armed forces from Kampuchea, to serve the purpose of Beijing expansionism and hegemony to perpetuate tension and confrontation among Southeast Asian countries, thereby undermining peace and stability (?in the region).

CPC CONGRESS SAID TO REAFFIRM PRO-U.S. POLICY

BK091359 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] At the current 12th Congress of the CPC, Hu Yaobang said that China is siding with the Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, a lofty internationalist duty. But, in fact, who are the friends and foes of the Chinese authorities?

The 12th party congress has been held in Beijing with the participation of nearly 1,600 delegates. No foreign guest except former U.S. President Nixon was invited to attend. Busy as they were, China's top leaders -- Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang -- took spare time to hold talks with Nixon on the need to strengthen Sino-U.S. relations against the Soviet Union and the world revolution.

Before the opening of the congress, Washington and Beijing at the same time made public a joint communique on the U.S. reduction of its arms sales to Taiwan. In fact, this agreement is nothing new because the United States continues to sell weapons to Taiwan. This agreement is a political investment Reagan supplied in time to Deng Xiaoping for his preparation of this congress.

Deng's closest international friend is the United States, who does not need to be worried about Hu Yaobang's statement, because at this congress the close, pro-U.S. policy is reaffirmed.

UNDERSTANDING, STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED

BK081448 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jul 82 pp 1-4

[Editorial: "Carry Out Well the Political Activities on the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Fifth VCP National Congress has reviewed the actual situation of our nation's revolution and set forth strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. The congress has determined tasks, orientations and targets, especially economic and social targets for the period 1981-85 and the 1980's. The congress has adopted policies and measures aimed at bolstering the party's fighting strength, the state's management capability and the workers' role in collective mastery. The congress documents are of great theoretical and practical significance and illuminate the way for the entire party, people and armed forces to score new achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Organizing discussion of the party documents for the entire party to grasp and implement the VCP congress resolutions is a very important task. The political report of the VCP Central Committee at the congress states: "After the Fifth VCP Congress A POLITICAL EDUCATION DRIVE will be carried out profoundly throughout the party using the discussion of the party congress resolutions as a means of educating party cadres and members on the party's line and policy. Serious criticism and self-criticism will also be conducted to criticize erroneous thoughts and enhance the revolutionary impetus and sense of responsibility of the VCP members in the new situation and task." (Footnote: political report at the Fifth VCP Congress, TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 4, 1982, p 84).

Implementing the resolutions of the national party congress, the VCP Central Committee Secretariat has decided to CARRY OUT A POLITICAL ACTIVITY DRIVE WHICH IS AIMED AT ENABLING ALL PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS TO UNDERSTAND PROFOUNDLY THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS OF THE CONGRESS AND DISCUSS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS RESOLUTIONS.

The VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers have further concretized the party national congress resolutions by implementing them in decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and those of the Council of Ministers, especially decisions on urgent and immediate tasks. Tasks concerning the study and implementation of the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions must be associated with those concerning the study and implementation of the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. This political activity drive is aimed at meeting the following REQUIREMENTS:

-- To enable the party cadres and members, particularly the leading and managerial cadres in various echelons and sectors, to formulate uniform views and reach high unanimity on the basic contents of the documents; to firmly grasp the spirit of the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers; and to criticize the erroneous views which run counter to the party's lines and policies.

-- On this basis, to review in depth the situation of the movement in localities, sectors and grassroots units and review the leadership activities of the party organizations in these places; to draw experience from the movement; and to strengthen solidarity and heighten the revolutionary offensive spirit, the sense of responsibility and work ability of party cadres and members.

-- To map out realistic programs of action for localities, sectors and grassroots units with effective measures for resolving urgent and immediate socioeconomic problems, successfully implementing the resolutions of the party congress and the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers and overcoming mistakes and shortcomings at all costs.

The study of the party documents during this political activity phase is not similar to the discussion of draft documents during the previous first-round congresses of party organizations at various levels. In these first-round congresses, party members and delegates discussed draft documents with a view to contributing ideas for the formulation of documents to be presented at the party's national congress. At that time, party members and delegates had the right to make suggestions or amendments to the contents of draft documents in accordance with their knowledge in order to contribute positively to the common tasks of the party. These draft documents, after being discussed, amended and unanimously passed by the party's national congress, have become congress resolutions. The party's national congress of delegates is its highest leading organ. Its resolutions must be thoroughly understood and seriously implemented by the entire party. Every party cadre and member must speak and act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the congress. This question pertains to the party's organizational principle.

This political activity drive is aimed at enabling party cadres and members to hold uniform views and reach a high unanimity of views on the basic contents of the documents. Therefore, efforts must be made to understand the contents of the documents clearly and to discuss further the various problems which were not discussed extensively at the first-round congresses, as well as problems and views relating to the present urgent tasks. Meanwhile, it is necessary to criticize erroneous views which run counter to the party's lines and policies.

We must overcome the tendency to neglect the study of the congress documents and the argument that the contents of these documents were already discussed at the first-round congresses. This tendency is reflected clearly in the perfunctory study of party resolutions. The documents approved by the national party congress contain important changes and amendments to the drafts. Failure to understand the contents of these documents thoroughly will make it impossible for us to correctly organize their implementation.

During this current phase of political activity, discussion should be organized among party cadres and members so that they will firmly grasp the contents of the documents of the congress and its views concerning such matters as the party's lines, the assessment of the present revolutionary situation and the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage.

As for the party's lines, the views of the congress affirm that the general socialist revolutionary line and the line on building the socialist economy set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress are correct. To accelerate socialist construction in our country, party cadres and members and the people must continue to grasp and implement these lines correctly.

As for the assessment of the revolutionary situation, the views of the congress represent a unanimity of views on the victories and achievements which our people have scored over the past years, and on the present actual economic and social situation of our country and the objective and subjective causes of this situation as mentioned in the documents.

As for tasks, the views of the congress reflect a clear understanding of the present two strategic tasks -- successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. They display an understanding that building socialism is the primary task and an awareness of the unyielding struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the close association of these two strategic tasks, the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country, the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between us and the enemy and the struggle between socialism and capitalism. They are in unanimity with the four objectives and major economic and social policies and measures -- especially the requirements of socialist industrialization and the question of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale production in the immediate future -- as well as with the main tasks of the 1981-85 5-year plan and other urgent economic tasks. They also reflect a firm grasp of the system of party leadership, people's mastery and state management -- a system which has been, significantly, further concretized in the documents of the party congress.

For more than half a century, our party cadres and members have maintained their fine tradition of achieving a high unanimity of views on matters concerning the party's lines and views on domestic and international affairs, and placed their firm confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee.

However, aside from these basic strengths, a number of party cadres and members, due to their lack of correct and scientific thinking, their inadequate knowledge of the actual multifaceted situation or their wavering in the face of the present shortcomings, obstacles and difficulties, are entertaining views that are opposed to those of the party. Therefore, in this phase of political activity we must, through the study of the party congress documents, enable all party cadres and members to enhance their views, overcome erroneous thoughts and have a high unanimity of views on the basic contents of the documents.

First of all, it is necessary to overcome vague thoughts about the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between us and the enemy and the current struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in our country.

It is necessary to eliminate the method of perceiving things onesidedly, subjectively and unscientifically, and not from a historical viewpoint. For example, some people see only military, political and diplomatic victories, while underestimating and even denying the economic and cultural achievements which our people have scored in their arduous struggle. They have failed to understand the necessary cause and effect relationship between these victories and achievements or have emphasized only mistakes and shortcomings in leadership and supervision while failing to properly evaluate the objective difficulties in analyzing the cause of the situation.

Localities and establishments are currently preparing for the second-round congresses of party organizations at various levels. This political activity phase must contribute positively to these preparations. On the basis of enhancing the understanding of the contents of the party congress documents and the spirit of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's decisions, party cadres and members must contribute their sound ideas to the work review reports and draft programs of action of their party committees and sectors, using them as a basis for preparing reports to be presented at the second-round congresses of party organizations.

In implementing the party congress resolutions, various party committee echelons must not only grasp the spirit of these resolutions, but must also correctly evaluate the actual situation of various aspects of their sectors, localities and units. They must extensively review strengths and weaknesses in their leadership and supervision over the implementation of the party's lines and resolutions in the past months. On this basis, they must positively and steadily formulate programs of action in order to, first of all, fulfill the 1982 state plan satisfactorily.

To implement the resolutions of the party congress, there must be a marked improvement in the qualities and capabilities of party cadres and members. Only when they strive to enhance their qualities and abilities and are determined to overcome their shortcomings and weaknesses will they be able to contribute positively to the implementation of the resolutions of the party, their sectors, their localities and their units. This political activity phase, in association with the review of the distribution of party membership cards, must be instrumental in improving the party cadres' and members' qualities and abilities.

In this political activity phase, all party cadres and members must use resolutions of the party congress as a guide for scrupulously reviewing their tasks over the past 5 years and carry out serious self-criticism in order to improve their revolutionary qualities and work abilities. The review of past tasks must be centered on -- as specified in a directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat -- awareness of current events and the party's lines and policies; the implementation of major tasks over the past 5 years; and the improvement of revolutionary qualities according to the requirements specified in the party political report. On the one hand, each party cadre and member must think and prepare carefully for the serious and realistic review of their tasks according to these requirements; in particular, leading and managerial cadres must set an example in this matter. On the other hand, party organizations must make party cadres and members aware of their mistakes and shortcomings and help them to have correct views and the determination to strive to meet the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage. In general, self-criticism and criticism by party cadres and members will be conducted in party chapters in close association with the review of the party membership card issuance and the holding of congresses of grassroots-level party organizations. The ideas, criticisms and remarks of the masses may be collected if they are needed. As for cadres involved in the preparations for the second-round congresses of all-level party organizations, they must carry out self-criticism under the supervision of party committee echelons.

The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress are the light to illuminate the way for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. To turn these resolutions into reality, party cadres and members must firmly grasp the basic contents of these resolutions. The current political activity phase is aimed at helping the entire party to understand thoroughly the contents of the documents of the congress and discuss their implementation. It is of great significance in that it contributes to strengthening the solidarity and single-mindedness within the party on the basis of the party's revolutionary lines and views. In association with party membership card issuance and the holding of the second-round congresses of all-level party organizations, it helps to increase the party's fighting strength and create conditions for the party to fulfill its role as a vanguard party of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. All party committee echelons and party cadres and members must be fully aware of the significance of this political activity phase and strive to make it a splendid success.

VCP CONDOLENCES, TRIBUTE ON DEATH OF GOMULKA

Condolence Message Sent

OW061824 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today sent the following message of condolences to the Polish United Workers Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam is deeply shocked at the news of the death of Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, a well-known activist of Poland and of the international communists and workers movement. Comrade W. Gomulka made great contributions to the founding of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish United Workers Party, to socialist construction in Poland, as well as to the development and consolidation of the friendship and militant solidarity between Poland and Vietnam. "We extend our heartfelt condolences to you and the bereaved family."

VCP Delegation's Tribute

OW081021 Hanoi VNA in English 0849 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today called at the Polish Embassy in Hanoi and paid floral tribute to Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, who had just passed away.

The delegation included Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Committee for External Relations of the party Central Committee; and Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister.

The delegation wrote in the mourning book: "Boundless regret for Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, a well-known activist of Poland and of the international communists and worker's movement, who made great contributions to the development and consolidation of the friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Poland."

LAO INDUSTRY MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW092105 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 9 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry, Small Industry and Forestry led by its vice-minister, Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, visited Vietnam from August 26 to September 9.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation visited several economic establishments and reviewed with officials of the Vietnamese Ministries of Construction, Power, Water Conservancy, Light Industry, Food Industry and other concerned agencies the implementation of the agreement on economic, scientific and technological co-operation between the two governments for 1982.

Minutes of the discussions were signed in Hanoi yesterday by the Lao vice-minister and the Vietnamese ministers of the ministries concerned. Present on the occasion were Dang Thi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president of the Commission for Economic Liaison with Foreign Countries; Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the C.P.V. C.C., minister of construction; and others. Also present were Maysouk Saysompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao section of the Lao-Vietnam economic, cultural, scientific and technological co-operation, now on mission in Vietnam; and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL PROMISES SUPPORT FOR SRV

OW092100 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 9 -- Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of UNESCO, has renewed his promise to continue UNESCO's support for Vietnam. He was receiving the credentials of Nguyen Van Nhan, Vietnam's permanent representative to the UNESCO, in Paris on September 7. Present on the occasion were Deputy Director-General J. Kabore and other high officials of the UNESCO director-general's office.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OW080929 Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- Malaysian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Abdul Halim bin Ali today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conversed with him.

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW301916 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 30 -- Prasetyo Pujo, new Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with him. Also present on this occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vice-Director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State Le Trang.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SRV ENVOY, VIEWS TIES

OW280010 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- Angola is always with Vietnam in national construction and defence, declared President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when accepting the credentials of Vietnamese Ambassador Ho Tu Truc in Luanda on August 21.

He condemned the expansionist policy of the Chinese ruling circles, and voiced support for the good will of Vietnam in solving outstanding problems with China. Angola rejoices at its good relations with Vietnam and hopes that they will further develop in many fields, he said.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

OW280014 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has expressed the hope that relations between his country and Vietnam will continue developing in many fields in the common interests of the two peoples.

Speaking to the new Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Minh Phuong, on Thursday, he expressed satisfaction over the development of these relations over the past years. President Jose Lopez Portillo said that the government and people of Mexico admired the Vietnamese people's success in national construction and defence. For his part, Nguyen Minh Phuong thanked the Government and people of Mexico, especially President Jose Lopez Portillo, for their sympathy and support.

Afterwards, Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong and his staff laid a wreath at the monument dedicated to the memory of Mexicans falling in the struggle against foreign aggression from 1846 to 1847.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION SPECIALISTS -- Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Thang Long bridge construction site recently scored new achievements to greet the 37th founding anniversary of the SRV and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. They assembled spans Nos 5 and 6 of the bridge in 8 days and are striving to complete spans Nos 7, 8, 9 and 10 before Vietnam's National Day, 2 September. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

HANOI ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Hanoi Municipality has extended economic and technical cooperation toward 16 provinces to exploit the country's potentials in raw materials and technical and material bases in order to strengthen industrial production and accelerate agricultural development. Hanoi has signed two-way economic contracts with Binh Tri Thien, Quang Ninh, Son La, Ben Tre and Lang Son Provinces for raw materials, agricultural products and goods exchange for this year valued at 204 million dong. These provinces have initially supplied to Hanoi a volume of raw materials and goods valued at 28 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY FOOD CONFERENCE -- The Ho Chi Minh City food industry sector recently held a conference with representatives from 21 southern provinces and cities to discuss measures to develop industrial crops and food processing methods between 1983-85. The sector plans to increase the average output of sugar, tobacco, tea, vegetables and fruit by 20 percent annually. The sector is formulating plans to cooperate with its counterparts in the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries to develop the planting and processing of industrial crops, especially pineapple, tobacco and tea. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

AUSTRALIACHAZALI, FRASER DISCUSS KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

BK070259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has made a surprise, unofficial visit to Canberra for talks with Australia's prime minister, Mr Fraser, and the foreign minister, Mr Street. Political correspondent (John Lombard) reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] Although no announcement had been made by the Australian Government and the Malaysian High Commission in Canberra -- it was unaware of it -- officials confirmed that the three men had lunch at Mr Fraser's official residence in Canberra. Mr Street also had separate talks with his Malaysian counterpart, who has been in Australia on a private visit.

The discussions fulfilled an undertaking given by Mr Fraser during his trip to Kuala Lumpur last month. Then, Mr Fraser promised to brief the Malaysian Government on talks he was to have with the Chinese Government in Beijing -- the next stop on his Asian tour. When Mr Fraser heard at the weekend that Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie was making a private visit to Australia, he arranged for the Malaysian foreign minister to fly down to Canberra from Sydney.

I understand that prominent in the discussion was the issue of the new coalition that has been formed in Kampuchea. In June, the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions signed the declaration setting up the new coalition. This was welcomed by the states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- and China. Vietnam was predictably critical and claimed the coalition was an attempt to put a new face on the Khmer Rouge, who have been accused of committing genocide in Cambodia.

The issue of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations will come later this month at the General Assembly meeting in New York, and sources told me that the Australian cabinet is to decide its decision in the next few weeks. Despite opposition from ASEAN, Australia abstained for the first time when the credentials question came up in the world body last year.

I understand that Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie was particularly interested in what Mr Fraser could tell him of China's view on the Kampuchean coalition, and a source told me that the Malaysian minister did not put any pressure on Mr Fraser or Mr Street to change the Australian vote at the United Nations.

The talks over lunch were described as very friendly and was said to be a good indication of the close relationship that has been built up between the two governments. [end recording]

VISA BAN ON SOVIET SCIENTISTS BEING REVIEWED

BK081021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Australia is considering modifying its policy of not granting entry visas to top Soviet scientists. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, told a meeting of the joint government parties today that the policy adopted in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was more severe than that of other countries including the United States. Mr Street said Australia was considering bringing its policy into line with other countries.

The statement followed Australia's refusal some weeks ago to allow two Soviet scientists to visit Perth for an international conference of biochemists.

MIGRATION MINISTER DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH SRV

BK100119 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] After 4 years of negotiations, the Australian Government has reached an agreement with Vietnam's government which will permit Vietnamese migrants to come to Australia. (John Lombard) reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] Since the fall of Saigon, now known as Ho Chi Minh City, in April 1975, Australia has accepted more than 52,000 Indochinese refugees, most of them Vietnamese. About 2,000 of them fought pirates and stormy seas to arrive off the Australian coast in boats, and the rest were accepted by Australia from various refugee camps in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. But for the last 4 years, the Australian Government has been trying to deal directly with the Vietnam Government in Hanoi over about 6,000 people who have been sponsored by Vietnamese who have already arrived in Australia. Most of them are close family, but there has been a reluctance from the part of the Hanoi government to allow them to leave.

There have also been difficulties, according to sources here, in getting access to Vietnamese officials. In fact, it is only relatively recently that the Vietnam Government has allowed Australian immigration and health officials into the country to carry out essential medical checks on the prospective migrants. However, the way now seems to be clear for the first group of about 450 Vietnamese migrants to come to Australia. Australian officials are now in Ho Chi Minh City processing the applications. They'll probably be flown out either directly to Australia or via Bangkok, although negotiations are continuing on that score. I spoke to the minister for immigration, John Hodges, and asked him about the progress being made on the processing of the migrants:

[Hodges] Well, I am very pleased to report that the orderly departure of people from Vietnam is about to take place. It has taken now 4 years for my department to reach agreement with the Vietnamese authorities on this subject. Lists have been agreed to, and currently -- indeed this week, I understand -- processing of the first 450 people of a total of about 6,000 has actually commenced. So, I am confident that in 2 or 3 months time we will probably see first arrivals in Australia.

[Question] Are you hopeful that all of the 6,000 will eventually be able to come to Australia?

[Answer] Yes, I am. There are some very touching cases here, of course. You have children who have made it to Australia... I have got one particular case referred to me where two young children about 4 years ago came to Australia. Their father drowned on the boat coming across to Malaysia and their mother, they have discovered, is back in Vietnam. So, hopefully, we can get some priority to cases of that nature. Yes, I am hopeful that the 6,000 will be able to come.

[Question] What are the problems that you mention of negotiating with the Vietnamese?

[Answer] Well, there have been protracted negotiations and it has just been a case of reaching agreement with the Vietnamese authorities. We have been prepared to put officers in there now for many years and have only just recently achieved that result. We've got officers in there, the normal health checks are taking place, I understand, using Vietnamese doctors. And so the process is really rolling.

[Question] Now, these people, most of them would have come, presumably, from the south of the country?

[Answer] Yes, it is my understanding that the majority of them have, and they will be primarily, I understand, from Ho Chi Minh City. [end recording]

HAYDEN CHALLENGES FRASER TO HOLD EARLY ELECTION

BK091104 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says the government is considering as a matter of urgency whether to extend the powers of the royal commission into the ship painters and dockers union. In documents tabled in Parliament earlier this week, the commissioner, Frank Costigan, called for powers to issue search warrants and writs that would legally compel people to appear before the commission. Meanwhile, legislation enabling the government to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate tax evasion schemes has been passed in the House of Representatives. The schemes were revealed in an interim report by Mr Costigan.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, has challenged Mr Fraser to call an early election over the issue of tax avoidance. Mr Hayden said the Australian people should be able to decide on, what he termed, this national scandal. He said tax evasion on a huge scale had become a way of life with Liberal Party members and supporters. However, Mr Fraser and Mr Hayden's call for an early election showed how inconsistent the opposition leader could be.

BRIEFS

BANK BRANCH IN PRC -- The Bank of New South Wales has become the first Australian bank to open a branch in China. The Wales chairman, Sir (Noel Foley), said the main role of the office in Beijing would be to promote a flow of goods, services and commercial information between Australia and China. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]

WHEAT SALES TO IRAQ -- The Wheat Board has announced the sale of a further 75,000 tons to Iraq. The wheat will be shipped over the next 2 months. The sale brings total wheat sales this year to 558,000 tons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN -- Australia's new permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Richard Woolcott, presented his credentials on 1 September to the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. Mr Woolcott has held the positions of high commissioner to Ghana, ambassador to Indonesia and ambassador to the Philippines. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

NEW ZEALANDBRIEFS

WEST SAMOAN CITIZENSHIP ACCORD -- The New Zealand and Western Samoan Governments have signed an agreement which deprives nearly 100,000 Western Samoans of the right to automatic New Zealand citizenship. The agreement is a special addition to the bilateral friendship treaty signed by the two governments in 1962. It overturns a recent Privy Council ruling which said most Samoans were New Zealand citizens, whether they were living in New Zealand or Western Samoa. Under the annex to the treaty, which was signed in the Western Samoan capital of Apia, only Samoans now living in New Zealand are granted automatic right to New Zealand citizenship. Included are more than 20,000 people, among whom are several thousand overstayers -- islanders staying illegally in New Zealand after the expiry of their temporary entry permits. Only 1100 Western Samoans a year from the island will be allowed to seek permanent residence in New Zealand. The ruling had caused concern in Canberra. As there are no restrictions on New Zealanders migrating to Australia, it was feared federal immigration targets could be severely affected by an influx of Western Samoans. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Aug 82 p 22 BK]

MALAYSIAPLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANS FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT

BK061033 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep. 6 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat plans to visit Malaysia as part of a wider regional tour, the PLO representative here, Ahmad al-Farra, said today. Mr. al-Farra said Mr. 'Arafat wished to personally thank Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed for Malaysia's support of the Palestinian cause. The PLO representative was speaking to reporters after calling on the parliamentary secretary to the Foreign Ministry, Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, at the Foreign Ministry here.

Mr. 'Arafat, he said, wished to visit several countries in the region and wanted to start with Malaysia. However, no date had yet been set for the visit as Mr. al-Farra was still making the arrangements. Mr. al-Farra noted that Malaysia was the first Asian non-Arab country to grant Al-Fatah (the largest Palestinian group within the PLO) an office in Kuala Lumpur as early as June 1969.

The Al-Fatah office was elevated to the office of the PLO in 1974.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO ASIA, EUROPE -- The king has presented credentials to the Malaysian High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea, Mr. Kamaruddin Abu, and the Malaysian ambassador to Austria, Mr. Ajit Singh. Earlier, the king also presented credentials to the Malaysian ambassador to Indonesia, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW JAKARTA PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK091523 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Singapore has reached agreement in principle with Indonesia on the purchase of Indonesian liquefied natural and petroleum gas, LNG and LPG, for Singapore's power stations. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew told a news conference in Jakarta today that he had raised with President Suharto certain specific areas of interest. One is the possibility of a pipeline from the Natunas to Batam, from where Singapore can tap the gas. Singapore expressed a willingness to enter into a firm commitment provided a pipeline is laid to Batam and Singapore will make the connection from Batam to Singapore.

Another possibility is a second source from the Conoco gas field about 400 kilometers north-east of Singapore. The size of this field has not been determined but if it is found sufficiently large to justify an investment of a pipeline, again this can be done through Batam down to Singapore.

The third possibility is a purchase of LPG from the Arjuna field about 600 kilometers south-east of Singapore. In this case, however, a Japanese firm, called C. Itoh, will be involved. This is because Singapore will not be able to use all the fractions in the LPG. It will only use the heavier fractions. The proposal will be subject to negotiation between C. Itoh and Pertamina.

The prime minister and President Suharto also discussed the joint promotion of tourist projects and the development of Batam. On tourism, Mr. Lee said Singapore now has four times the number of tourists that Indonesia has. There is a mutual advantage if we can make tourists come to Singapore in larger numbers, because from Singapore they can go on package tours to Yogyakarta, Borobudur, Bali or other Indonesian tourist destinations. The prime minister said he believed there is tremendous potential to be tapped.

Singapore, he pointed out, convinced the Malaysians that there was a potential to have a direct flight between Singapore and Penang and vice versa. The result has been a tourist boom in Penang.

On Batam, Mr Lee stressed that progress had been made. He said the Indonesian minister in charge of the Batam project, Dr Habibie, would be visiting Singapore later this year. He will meet members of the international chambers of commerce and industries and others who want to clarify certain issues.

The prime minister said he explained to Dr Habibie that the decision to invest in Batam was made by the industrialist, but Mr Lee stressed the Indonesian promoters must pick the kind of industries they want and interest the industrialist in them.

Asked to clarify cooperation between Singapore and Indonesia on defense, Mr Lee pointed out that there has been bilateral cooperation both in intelligence and security matters. There have been some joint naval and air exercises. At a later stage, the exercises will become trilateral and at least [as heard] quadrilateral. It is a matter which will have to evolve naturally. The idea will be multinational exercises and encompassing all members, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to the perception of the communist threat.

Mr Lee said he and President Suharto shared the same perception of the nature of the long-term threat to this region. They want no communist influence, aggression or subversion either from the Vietnamese, Chinese or communist [as heard] or any of these from a major power or a major power acting through a surrogate. Mr Lee said we were doing well, and if they left us alone, we would do better still. Mr Lee said if they left our internal elements and dissidents alone instead of encouraging them, then we could all be friends.

Asked to explain his perception of the long-term threat from the Vietnamese, Mr Lee said he did not think the Vietnamese were by themselves a threat. To be a threat, they must have a military productive capacity. They only have fighting men and no industrial capacity. Their threat emerges from the supply of weaponry by the Soviets.

Mr Lee said the bone of contention between China and Vietnam and the Americans supporting China against Vietnam is not just over Kampuchea, it is the increasing Russian influence in Vietnam, particularly in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. He pointed out that as long as there was Soviet presence and the danger of long-term increased capacity to use Vietnamese bases, Vietnam must expect the present situation to continue. The Americans will go on denying them economic aid and diplomatic recognition until they cut off their links with the Soviet Union.

On Kampuchea, Mr Lee said the tragedy of the whole conflict was that Kampuchea was really the side issue. The main issue was whether the Soviets will become a major power in the region because of Vietnam.

There will be a telecast of the prime minister's news conference after the 9:45 English news on TV.

The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew are back in Singapore. On their departure from Jakarta, they were seen off at Halim airport by President Suharto and Mrs Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and Mrs Malik and several senior cabinet ministers.

BULLETIN TODAY VIEWS PROBLEMS OF U.S.-RP RELATIONS

Part I -- U.S. Press Criticism

HK090144 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Sep 82 pp 7, 12

[Article by correspondent Joe L. Magbanua: "Marcos To Come Face to Face With U.S. Criticism (first of a series)"]

[Text] An American news weekly once featured the Philippines in its cover story as the "Powder Keg in the Pacific." Filipinos who knew better just laughed off the canard as typical of the American press which, according to REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, "five out of six" Americans no longer believe in.

The "powder keg" that TIME reported would blow the Philippines sky-high must have been dud, as TIME itself usually is, because exactly three years to the month after that Sep 24, 1979, issue, the president of the much-maligned country in the Pacific, Ferdinand E. Marcos, will go on a state visit to the U.S.

The presence of the Filipino leader in Washington, D.C., (his first was in September 1966) should also blast the myth that TIME and its ilk had woven, about the state of his health. President Ronald Reagan invited President Marcos to his country while both were attending the summit conference at Cancun, Mexico, last year. While there, Marcos water-skied, to the consternation of the Western media; and he is, today, strong enough to go 15 rounds of boxing with his ill-wishers.

Thus, come September, the president will come face to face with his critics, the doubting Thomases, and of course, with those who had applauded him. For it is not correct to say that all Americans didn't like the president's resort to martial law "in order to save the republic and to reform society." It was precisely because Marcos had considerable U.S. approval for what he did, which approval rose to crescendo as martial law turned out to be good for the nation after all, that the U.S. Government agreed to play host to him for the second time.

And why not? Despite predictions among American cynics that martial law would turn out to be another Frankenstein that would destroy its creator, despite warnings that the Philippines would be another flashpoint in this part of the world and despite jeers from certain Filipino expatriates, this nation had not only survived manmade and natural disasters but had also emerged stronger from the martial law experience.

The Philippines, in its moment of crisis, did not involve U.S. forces in the solution of its domestic problems despite its being an ally, as evidenced by the three agreements between them: the mutual defense pact, the military assistance pact, and military bases agreement. In the Vietnam fiasco, some 50,000 Americans died; here, not a single American soldier was ever drawn to the secessionist "front." Filipinos fought their own battles alone against homegrown rebels and subversives, and against foreign-backed separatists in the south.

President Marcos goes to the United States not as a mendicant with palms outstretched praying for alms, nor as an errant prodigal son asking for forgiveness for past transgression, nor as a weak commander-in-chief asking to be bailed out of a military situation which has gone out of control. He goes as a leader of a nation which has undergone a transformation from one controlled by the oligarchy to a nation with new ideology -- the Filipino ideology.

Addressing the joint session of the U.S. Congress in 1966, the Philippine president warned Americans of the grand design of communism to create world hegemony, if not world domination. He reminded them that the communists eventually gobbled up the vast Chinese mainland by first winning the rural folks to their side. Once the rural areas fell, the cities also fell. From the standpoint of Red global strategy, the rural areas of the world are Asia, Latin America, and Africa, while the United States and Western Europe constitute the cities.

Thus, looking back and, at the same time, appraising contemporary events, observers would immediately notice that the communists had faithfully adhered to their battle plan. Their incursions in the Asian mainland, in South America, as well as in neighboring island countries, unerringly point to the rural-areas-first-and-then-the-cities priority scheme to cover the world with their ideology. Filipinos do not have to look beyond their shores to be convinced of this scheme. In their bid to conquer the archipelago, the communists' thrust start in the rural areas.

Part II -- Anti-Marcos Drive

HK100133 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by correspondent Joe L. Magbanua: "'Demo' on FM State Visit in United States Collapses Even Before It Has Started (second of a series)"]

[Text] There could have been no better timing of the second state visit of President Marcos to the United States than at this stage of RP-U.S. relations and in the context of the presidential image before the world.

The president and the first lady, Madam Imelda R. Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, had journeyed to the mainland China where they formalized relations between the two countries. They had also gone to Soviet Russia where they signed agreements on economic and cultural matters. Moreover, in that epochal sojourn to Saudi Arabia, they secured assurances that the Philippines would have continuous supply of much-needed oil, patronage of Filipino labor and increased trade relations.

China, Russia and Saudi Arabia -- relations between each of them are sufficient credentials for a country to be held in esteem in the family of nations. It is the triumphant aftermath of the first couple's historic journeys to these prominent states of the world that they go to the White House in Washington, D.C.

As he prepared his U.S. state visit, President Marcos has observed that every time the Islamic Conference board is about to commence, separatist remnants in the south would go on a binge of terroristic activities in order to impress the conference that they still constitute a force to reckon with and, therefore, deserve continued financial and military aid.

Similarly, Filipino "rebel" stragglers in the United States had bally-hooed in the Western press their projected "demo" timed for the president's arrival. This was obviously to drumbeat once more a self-serving fund drive, for their coffers are virtually empty after one-time contributors had turned their backs on them -- in disgust.

Where have all the collected funds all these years gone? What have the self-proclaimed "rebels" done that should merit the continued support of Filipino communities in the U.S.? These are among the queries that the "rebels" had not answered satisfactorily to this day. As a matter of fact, the demoralization that has been sweeping what remained of "rebel" ranks has been attributed to discoveries that supposed "common funds" went to the wrong pockets.

Equally furious over the fund anomalies are contributors who claimed: "We were gypped by our fellow countrymen in the name of national liberation." They were sweettalked into parting with their hard-earned money for "patriotic rallies and demonstrations" mostly by paid mask-wearing non-Filipino, for attending luncheon and dinner meetings at exorbitant administration prices, for financially supporting propaganda sheets and for other "logistical purposes."

Today, former contributors to the "rebel" cause know better. Thus, "rebel" stragglers have to invent new gimmicks which they think would be free from suspicion from members of the Filipino communities across the vast American Continent.

But the much-publicized and talked-about "demo" on the state visit of the Philippine president has collapsed even before it has started. At any rate, the Philippine president will go on a state visit to the U.S. When he did it for the first time in 1966, he had just received his first four-year mandate, and any issue against him was out of order.

How the president will be received in the U.S. and what he would say there this time, of course, remain to be heard. One thing is certain, though; the Americans will see and hear for themselves the man who availed of the constitutional measure that the Americans had incorporated into the Filipinos' fundamental law during their colonial administration here. They will, for sure, be in for a surprise. For while the American governors-general had utilized martial law to prevent the "native" from staging an uprising, as they also did in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other colonies, the Filipino president used it not only "to save the republic" but also to "reform society."

Saving the society from the onslaught of those who would assume state power through force and violence and maintaining law and order, constitute the inescapable rationale of martial law wherever it is availed of. The Philippine president gave meaning and substance to the emergency measure by utilizing it to extirpate the roots of rebellion by introducing novel and unprecedented reforms in all facets of society.

The declaration of martial law "to reform society" appears to be the bone of contention of those who opposed, and still criticize, the Philippine president in imposing "1081," but the country's Supreme Court sustained its exercise. And to Filipinos who adhere to the rule of law, it was enough that the high tribunal had spoken. To them, that's what matters.

MRS MARCOS DISCLOSES PLOT TO DISCREDIT HER

HK100017 Manila Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The first lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has disclosed a plot of anti-government elements to create disorder in Metro Manila while she is out of the country accompanying President Marcos. Mrs Marcos revealed this plot during a meeting with Metro Manila mayors, vice mayors, barangay leaders, police and military officers. She said the plot was similar to the abortive plan of subversives and labor leaders to destabilize the government through violence.

In the case of Metro Manila, the first lady said, the objective of the antigovernment elements is to discredit her as Metro Manila governor and as wife of the president. Mrs Marcos said the planned disorder is also intended to embarrass her and the president while they are in the United States.

She called the meeting to adopt measures which will ensure the peace and stability of Metro Manila, especially during her absence.

CUBA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS

OW071231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, Sept 7 (AFP) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today said "negotiations" U.S. policy toward his country would likely remain unchanged despite Cuba's expressed (?willingness) to normalize its relations. Mr Malmierca told newsmen that Cuba had encountered a "non-cooperative attitude" from the United States in the past when it brought up its desire to normalize diplomatic relations.

Mr Malmierca, 52, arrived here today from Frankfurt, Germany, for an official visit to the Philippines to exchange opinions over various international issues, particularly those which might be taken up in the seventh meeting of non-aligned countries next year.

Cuba is the present chairman of the non-aligned countries whose scheduled meeting in Baghdad [words indistinct] through this year. Mr Malmierca said that the meeting would most likely be held in New Delhi early next year.

Technology Agreement Signed

OW091249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The president today hailed the signing of a technological and scientific agreement between the Philippines and Cuba as an auspicious start in the transfer of technology to Third World countries. The chief executive pointed out that it is now necessary for those in the Third World with new knowledge and progress to spread these to the developing nations. At the same time, the president emphasized that the Philippines and Cuba are getting closer to each other because of this policy among Third World countries.

SUSPECTED CPP MEMBERS ARRESTED IN QUEZON CITY

OW091251 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Military intelligence operatives have foiled an attempt by antigovernment forces to hold a top-level meeting in Quezon City, with the arrests of three suspected members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. Arrested were (Isagani Sarano) who carries a 150,000-peso reward on his head, (Ricardo Reyes) and (Joselyn de Guzman), all alleged members of the national commission for mass movement of the CPP. The three were arrested while they were waiting for other participants of the top-level meeting to arrive. The aborted conference would have brought together ranking officials of religious groups, oppositionists, CPP members and representatives of labor groups. Those arrested were charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion.

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